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Russia Favors Underground Atom-Test Ban

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, June 14 (NYT).—Leonid Brezhnev declared today that the Soviet Union is ready to agree with the United States on limiting underground nuclear tests, leading to an agreed timetable to their complete cessation.

Originally, in secret negotiations here, the United States favored only a partial underground limitation because of Soviet unwillingness to accept on-site inspection.

But Mr. Brezhnev's remarks put new pressure on the Nixon administration to accept a total ban, gradually implemented, and some information from Washington indicated that in the last few days U.S. officials were more receptive to the Soviet approach. In a major address concluding the Supreme Soviet election campaign, the 67-year-old Communist party leader also asserted that the two countries "must move ahead" on imposing new limitations on strategic arms.

"We favor that the Soviet Union and the United States, by mutual agreement, show the maximum restraint in the further development of their armaments and achieve an agreement to prevent creation of ever-new systems of strategic weapons," he said.

The forceful foreign policy section of Mr. Brezhnev's one-hour, 45-minute speech was seen as an effort to press the United States to push for a strategic arms agreement during President Nixon's visit to Moscow, which begins in less than two weeks.

Undiminished Attention
He warned that, so long as the arms race continued, the Soviet leadership would "devote undiminished attention to strengthening the defense might of the Socialist motherland" and would insure that Soviet defenses "in the future will be on the necessary level."

This was taken as a calculated response to the negotiating strategy of Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, who has argued that the Soviet strategic buildup since 1973 requires the United States to accelerate development of new weapons to discourage Moscow from pressing into a new arms spiral and greater expenditures.

The repeated emphasis that Mr. Brezhnev put on the strategic arms issue suggested that he feels Moscow and Washington must not let President Nixon's visit pass without some new measure. "We must move ahead and go forward," he declared.

Mr. Brezhnev's offer of an agreement on an underground nuclear test ban was foreshadowed by secret negotiations here of Soviet and American technical experts.

To Full Termination
But today's speech was the first time the Soviet government had gone on record as being ready, in Mr. Brezhnev's words, "even now to agree with the United States on the limitation of underground nuclear tests, up to their full termination according to an agreed timetable."

The Nixon administration, like its predecessors, has shied away from a total underground test ban without on-site inspection to check against cheating. Mr. Brezhnev made no mention of that issue today, but Moscow has always rejected on-site inspection. Technical experts say that underground explosions over 10 kilotons can be detected by electronic equipment without on-site inspections.

Mr. Brezhnev's unusual formulation about a strategic arms control agreement—"to prevent creation of ever-new systems of strategic weapons"—suggested that he might be seeking a ban on development of new types of weapons rather than ceilings or prohibition on qualitative improvements on present weaponry. Soviet and American negotiators are deadlocked on that issue.

Mr. Brezhnev's interest reportedly lies not in the tapping of

telephones of National Security Council aides and others in which Mr. Kissinger played a part. Rather, he is focusing on taps of individuals who were included in the operation at the behest of other administration officials, individuals whose jobs were outside the area of national security.

From May 1969, to February, 1971, four newsmen and 12 government officials were subjected to telephone taps, all authorized by President Nixon and installed by the FBI. The President has said that he approved the use of wiretaps because of his concern over unauthorized leaks of sensitive information to the press from Mr. Kissinger's office.

Mr. Kissinger has described his role in the operation as limited to supplying to the FBI the names of government officials and others who had access to the information being leaked or whose names had come to light in previous wiretaps and whom the White House had decided to investigate.

Of the 12 officials tapped, three were not in posts at the National Security Council or the Departments of State and Defense that brought them close to sensitive data. The three were John Sears, a White House lawyer with responsibility for political patronage matters; William Safire, a presidential speech writer, and James McLane, a White House expert on problems of the aged.

Well-placed sources said that the initiation of these three taps, for which Mr. Kissinger reportedly bore no responsibility, was what provided the focus of the prosecutor's investigation.

The compromise settlement, which also covers job security, boosts minimum wages in the Bangkok area from 80 U.S. cents a day to \$1. Union leaders had been demanding a 55 percent hike.

Nixon, Sadat in Nuclear Aid Accord

Peaceful Use Stressed In Cairo Declaration

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, June 14 (NYT).—President Nixon and President Anwar Sadat announced today that the United States had agreed to provide Egypt with nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

The agreement is part of a sweeping declaration of friendship and cooperation signed by the two leaders before Mr. Nixon flew from Cairo to Saudi Arabia on the second leg of his tour of the Middle East.

In the Cairo declaration, Mr. Nixon also pledged the United States to "help strengthen the financial structure of Egypt," to play an active role in the reconstruction of Egyptian cities on the Suez Canal; to encourage American private investment in Egypt; to give the greatest possible amount of government economic aid to Egypt subject to congressional approval, and to help satisfy Egypt's urgent need for wheat and other basic commodities.

The Nixon-Sadat declaration said the two governments "will begin negotiation of an agreement for cooperation in the field of nuclear energy under agreed safeguards. Upon conclusion of such an agreement the United States is prepared to sell nuclear reactors and fuel to Egypt."

Actually the sale of nuclear fuel to Egypt will begin immediately. The joint declaration instructs the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission to conclude a provisional agreement with Egypt covering such sales pending completion of negotiations on the full agreement.

Egypt already has two five-megawatt reactors from the Soviet Union. Today's agreement will free the Sadat government from dependence on Soviet-supplied nuclear fuel.

Ronald Ziegler, the White House press secretary, answering reporters questions, declared that the agreement would not in any way help Egypt get a military nuclear capability.

Psychologically, for the Egyptians, the most striking aspect of today's declaration was the announcement that Egypt will get access to American nuclear technology. To Egyptians this opens the prospect that Egypt will at last become a major power comparable with the size and population of 37 million, instead of remaining a country that is mired in poverty and unable to provide essential services to its citizens because of military expenses.

The two Presidents in their joint declaration also stated that the United States will "take into account the legitimate interest of all the peoples in the Middle East including the Palestinian people, and the right to existence of all states in the area."

The two leaders signed the declaration in a ceremony before cameras and newsmen in the 18th-century decor of one of the ceremonial halls of the Abdin Palace, the presidential mansion in downtown Cairo.

The signing was the final event in Mr. Nixon's triumphal visit, during which he was cheered by millions of Egyptians in Cairo, Alexandria and in towns between the two cities.

This morning, the two Presidents flew in an American helicopter from Alexandria to the pyramids of Giza, outside Cairo, where Mr. Nixon and his party, including Mrs. Nixon, did a quick sightseeing tour and watched Bedouin Arab horses perform an intricate dance—a traditional spectacle.

The streets of Cairo were once more lined with cheering crowds and the two leaders once more rode standing up in an open car acknowledging the acclamations.

On the Nile bridge in the center of the city, the convoy stopped and the two men crossed part of the bridge on foot. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Aides in Israel Not Alarmed by U.S.-Cairo Pact

JERUSALEM, June 14

(NYT).—Israeli Information Minister Aharon Yariv said today that the government had received a copy of the U.S.-Egyptian agreement and was studying it, but he declined to comment on its contents.

Privately, however, Israeli officials said that neither the nuclear provisions of the agreement nor its other aspects appeared to be a cause for concern by Israel. They took note of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's observation that the United States had signed similar agreements with many other nations.

Speaking on television tonight, Mr. Yariv pointed out that Israel and the United States have had an agreement for cooperation in nuclear research since 1955. Israel has developed its own nuclear capacity and has two major reactors in operation, and is negotiating with the United States an agreement on the erection of nuclear reactors for the generation of electric power, he said.

Faisal Takes Tough Stance With Nixon

JIDDAH, Saudi Arabia, June 14 (UPI).—King Faisal today told President Nixon there would never be lasting peace in the Middle East while Arab territories are occupied.

King Faisal, 68, who initiated the Arab boycott against the United States last winter, lectured Mr. Nixon during a toast at a lavish dinner in his honor. It was the toughest talk Mr. Nixon has heard since he came to the Middle East four days ago. He arrived here today from Cairo.

"There will never be a real and lasting peace," the king said, "unless Jerusalem is liberated and returned to Arab sovereignty, unless liberation of all the occupied Arab territories is completed, and unless Arab peoples of Palestine regain their rights to return to their homes."

"The injustice and aggression which were wrought upon the Arabs of Palestine are unprecedented in history, for not even in the darkest ages had a whole population of a country been driven out of their homes to be replaced by aliens."

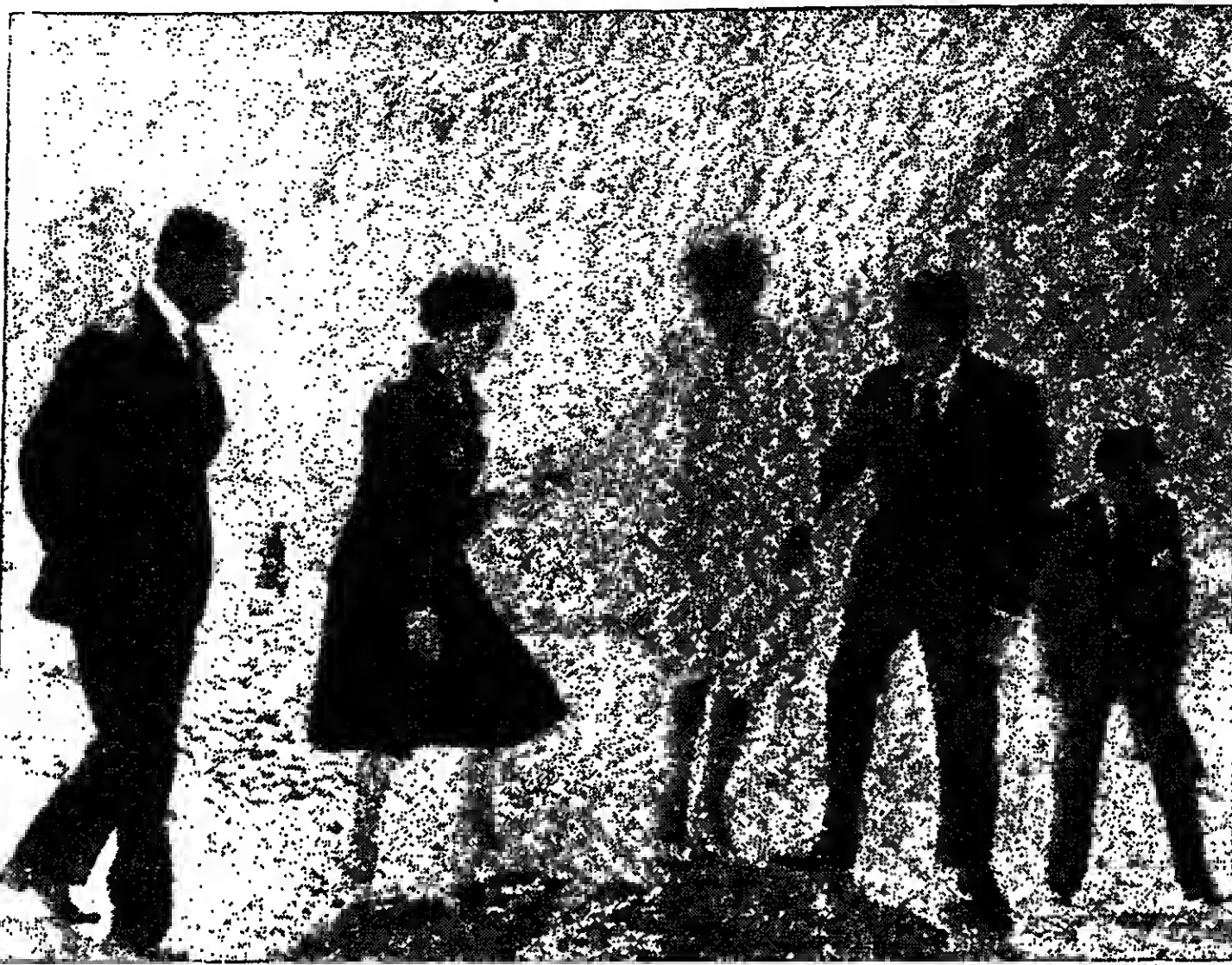
King Faisal echoed a theme sounded several times by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat during Mr. Nixon's three-day stop in Cairo but couched it in much stronger language.

"The Arab nation," he said, "has appealed to the conscience of the world for more than a quarter of a century to regain their lost rights and to undo the injustice which was committed, but those appeals were in vain and they had no alternative but to resort to arms in the defense of their rights, their land and their sacred shrines."

The king praised the efforts of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to bring peace to the Middle East. "We hope the United States of America will continue its efforts," he said.

In his response, Mr. Nixon said: "The United States is to play a positive role, working toward a positive peace. And it is for this reason that the interest in Saudi Arabia, apart from the desire to see you again, is so important."

The two leaders were scheduled to hold two hours of private talks tomorrow morning before Mr. Nixon's departure for Damascus at 3 p.m.



SEEING THE SIGHTS—Mr. and Mrs. Sadat and Mr. and Mrs. Nixon visiting archaeological excavations at the pyramids in Giza Friday. Later they returned to Cairo for a final meeting before the Nixons went to Saudi Arabia.

Democrats Suspect Nixon's Use of Tax Agency

By Richard L. Lyons and William Chapman

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP).—Several Democrats on the House Judiciary Committee said today they heard evidence yesterday that raised serious questions as to whether President Nixon was involved in the use of the Internal Revenue Service to harass political enemies and help friends.

"My impression," Rep. Edward Nevelyn, D-Iowa, said, "is that the use of IRS is as significant as, if not more so than, Watergate as a possible impeachable offense." "Legitimate questions were raised and should be pursued."

On the other hand, Rep. Robert McClell, R-Ill., said that he "didn't feel the presentation was too serious" so far as showing any improper act by Mr. Nixon.

The committee is seeking a 17-minute tape of a Sept. 18, 1973, conversation in which, former White House counsel John Dean 3d has said, he talked with Mr. Nixon about the use of the IRS to attack political enemies and about a report on an IRS investigation of Lawrence O'Brien, then Democratic national chairman.

Committee special counsel John Doar told newsmen that he will ask the committee to issue a subpoena ordering the President to turn over this tape.

Two versions of the tape are already on the public record. In the edited version released by the White House, Mr. Nixon said to Dean:

"I want the most comprehensive notes on all those who tried to do us in. We have not used the power in this first four years as you know. . . . We have not used the bureau and we have not used the Justice Department, but things are going to change now. . . . The bureau" presumes to be a report on an IRS investigation of Lawrence O'Brien, then Democratic national chairman.

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WASHINGTON, June 14 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was not "a target" of the special Watergate prosecutor's investigation of the administration's wiretapping operations, highly reliable sources said yesterday.

Although the accuracy of Mr. Kissinger's public accounts of his role in the wiretaps remained the subject of continuing comment, a source disclosed that the prosecutor's office had told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that it had seen nothing thus far to imply any criminal liability on Mr. Kissinger's part.

The investigation ordered some months ago by Leon Jaworski of the federal wiretapping laws, the source emphasized, and is not considering the question of whether Mr. Kissinger perjured himself in his confirmation hearings before the committee last year.

While the prosecutor's office was not asked to look for perjury, it did thoroughly examine the wiretapping record, including Mr. Kissinger's public and secret testimony, and has given no indication of finding evidence of perjury.

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telephones of National Security Council aides and others in which Mr. Kissinger played a part. Rather, he is focusing on taps of individuals who were included in the operation at the behest of other administration officials, individuals whose jobs were outside the area of national security.

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Mr. Kissinger has described his role in the operation as limited to supplying to the FBI the names of government officials and others who had access to the information being leaked or whose names had come to light in previous wiretaps and whom the White House had decided to investigate.

Of the 12 officials tapped, three were not in posts at the National Security Council or the Departments of State and Defense that brought them close to sensitive data. The three were John Sears, a White House lawyer with responsibility for political patronage matters; William Safire, a presidential speech writer, and James McLane, a White House expert on problems of the aged.

Well-placed sources said that the initiation of these three taps, for which Mr. Kissinger reportedly bore no responsibility, was what provided the focus of the prosecutor's investigation.

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French Trade Deficit in May Sets Record at \$620 Million

PARIS, June 14 (UPI).—France's balance-of-trade deficit widened to a record \$1.1 billion (920 million) in May because of the high cost of oil imports, the government said today.

The deficit, a sharp jump from the previous record loss of \$400 million recorded in April, provided a bleak background for government efforts to work out details of fuel rationing for both homes and industries.

Government officials said that each home and plant using oil for heating purposes will be registered and receive a certain amount of fuel. Fuel imports this year will cost France \$5.5 billion, putting its balance of payments more deeply into the red.

To avoid a fuel black market, the industry ministry is trying to devise a system of allocations that would obviate ration tickets, officials said.

The government also has yet to figure out how to enforce its

decision allowing no home in France to be heated to more than 68 degrees next winter.

Seasonally adjusted imports for May totaled \$4.36 billion while exports were valued only at \$3.74 billion, the Finance Ministry said.

In the first five months of the year, the foreign trade deficit had grown to \$1.8 billion.

The government of newly elected President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, which already has announced steep tax increases and budget cuts to handle the financial crisis arising from the quadrupling of energy imports, today worked on a sweeping set of welfare measures.

The measures, to be approved at Wednesday's cabinet meeting, will include a 10 percent increase in family allowances, a 40 percent increase to \$4 in the daily allowance for poor, aged persons, plus other social benefits promised by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing during the election campaign.

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan will attend the meeting.

Informed sources here said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was expected to send Prime Minister Jacques Chirac to represent him at the meeting. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will also attend the meeting, a Bonn government spokesman said.

The State Department has advocated a NATO Atlantic declaration for more than a year, but the worldwide military alert called by the United States during the Middle East October conflict—an alert called without sufficient consultation in the view of many European NATO allies—(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Austria	10.5 F.	Luxembourg	12.1 F.
Belgium	18.5 F.	Netherlands	1.25 F.
Denmark	8.5 F.	Norway	2.75 F.
France	11 F.	Portugal	10 F.
Germany	3 F.	Spain	25 F.
Greece	1.25 F.	Sweden	2.25 F.
Great Britain	10 F.	Switzerland	1.50 F.
India	15 F.	Turkey	2.50 F.
Italy	25 F.	U.S. Military (Euro)	1.00 F.
Japan	250 F.	Yugoslavia	1.50 F.
Israel	1.5 F.		

EEC Is Said to Seek Recognition by the UN

BRUSSELS, June 14 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community is preparing a bid for recognition by the UN, informed sources said here today.

The community is aiming for observer status with the world body and the right to speak at the UN at all levels except plenary.



Leonid Brezhnev addressing Kremlin meeting Friday.

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Files Issue Settled

Gesell Orders Start To Ehrlichman Trial

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—Federal Judge Gerhard Gesell today ordered the trial of former White House aide John Ehrlichman and three co-defendants, charged in the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, to begin on June 24.

The judge ruled that the White House had now complied with rules governing the production of evidence needed by the defense and added that further demands for evidence by Mr. Ehrlichman would be considered on a "document-by-document" basis.

The action culminated a three-week legal battle over the surrender of 2 1/2 years of handwritten files subpoenaed by Mr. Ehrlichman. The break in the impasse developed during the last two days when the White House withdrew claims of executive privilege for some of the documents and satisfied Judge Gesell that the former No. 2 White House aide would have access to specific files.

Review Begun By Kissinger On Wiretaps

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has asked the chief State Department legal adviser to investigate all charges bearing on Mr. Kissinger's connection with national security wiretaps and the Watergate case.

Carlisle Maw, the legal adviser and also a confidant of Mr. Kissinger, is gathering information bearing on the wiretapping of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's review of Mr. Kissinger's role in the wiretapping of 17 government officials and newsmen.

The committee is looking into the question—its chairman, Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., wrote this week—of "the truthfulness of Dr. Kissinger's testimony under oath before the committee during the hearings on his nomination."

Mr. Maw yesterday sought and received permission from District Judge John Lewis Smith to examine documents impounded in the suit against Mr. Kissinger by a former National Security Council staffer, Morton Halperin, one of the 17 wiretap targets. Mr. Maw sought access to the documents for himself and his assistant, Oliver Johnson, in Mr. Kissinger's behalf.

The entry of Mr. Maw into the case signified that Mr. Kissinger, who has been preoccupied with his own as well as President Nixon's Middle East travels, is organizing a rebuttal to the allegations contained in FBI logs and summaries that he initiated the request for wiretap surveillance of some subordinates and newsmen.

Mr. Kissinger, along with other government defendants, is already being represented in the Halperin suit by Justice Department attorneys. Mr. Maw said his role is primarily to represent Mr. Kissinger's interests in the Foreign Relations Committee proceeding, the only one which the truthfulness of Mr. Kissinger's sworn testimony is in issue.

Calley Lawyers Prepare Appeal

NEW ORLEANS, June 14 (AP).—William Calley Jr. remained free today while his attorneys prepared to appeal a court decision ordering him back into military custody.

Court officials said the former Army lieutenant could come and go as he pleased until Judge Robert Elliott in Columbus, Ga., is notified formally and acts on order yesterday by the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, revoking Calley's bail.

Calley, who was found guilty by a court-martial in 1971 of the murder of 22 villagers in My Lai during the Vietnam war, has been free on bond for three months. Although discharged from the Army, he is still a military prisoner.

attorney to be present when the files were examined. Judge Gesell had rejected both contentions, declaring that Mr. Nixon's stance bordered on obstruction. At one point he threatened to dismiss the charges against Mr. Ehrlichman and on Wednesday he ordered the trial of the former presidential aide severed from that of his co-defendants and postponed indefinitely.

Affidavit Presented
Later Wednesday, special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski asked the judge to rescind the order and presented an affidavit from the White House stating that nothing relevant to Mr. Ehrlichman's defense remained in the files.

Mr. Jaworski also said that the White House would waive claims of privilege on at least some of the material.

Yesterday, Judge Gesell met with attorneys for the White House, the special prosecution and Mr. Ehrlichman and worked out further details of the compromise, including a modification of what material could be demanded from the White House.

During today's brief session, the President's chief Watergate attorney, James St. Clair, turned over memos from June 19, 1971, and June 22, 1971, documents that Mr. Ehrlichman had claimed were being withheld by the White House and were vital to his defense.

Mr. St. Clair said that examination of a national security rule demanded by Mr. Ehrlichman was completed by Monday. He also filed with the court a list of 49 items Mr. Ehrlichman has said he needed from the White House.

Testimony Barred
During the hearing, Mr. St. Clair attempted to put the former White House aide on the witness stand to testify that there were still further documents being withheld. But Judge Gesell would not allow this.

Mr. Ehrlichman and five co-defendants were indicted on March 7 on charges of conspiracy in the September, 1971, Ellsberg break-in.

Of the six men, charges against one, Felipe Delgado, were dismissed because he had previously been granted immunity by a Florida grand jury. Another, former White House special counsel Charles Colson, pleaded guilty to a related charge.

Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker and Eugenio Martinez, all convicted Watergate burglars, were scheduled to stand trial on Monday but the date was moved back when Mr. Ehrlichman's trial was rescheduled to June 24.

In addition to the conspiracy count, Mr. Ehrlichman was charged with three counts of making false statements to a grand jury and one count of making false statements to the FBI. Liddy was also charged with two counts of refusing to testify before a congressional committee.

Cover-Up Trial Due
Mr. Ehrlichman also is scheduled to stand trial on Sept. 9, along with six other former top administration officials on charges related to the Watergate cover-up.

In another federal court, attorneys for the seven original Watergate defendants asked that their convictions be overturned on the grounds that the government improperly withheld evidence and attempted to prejudice their case.

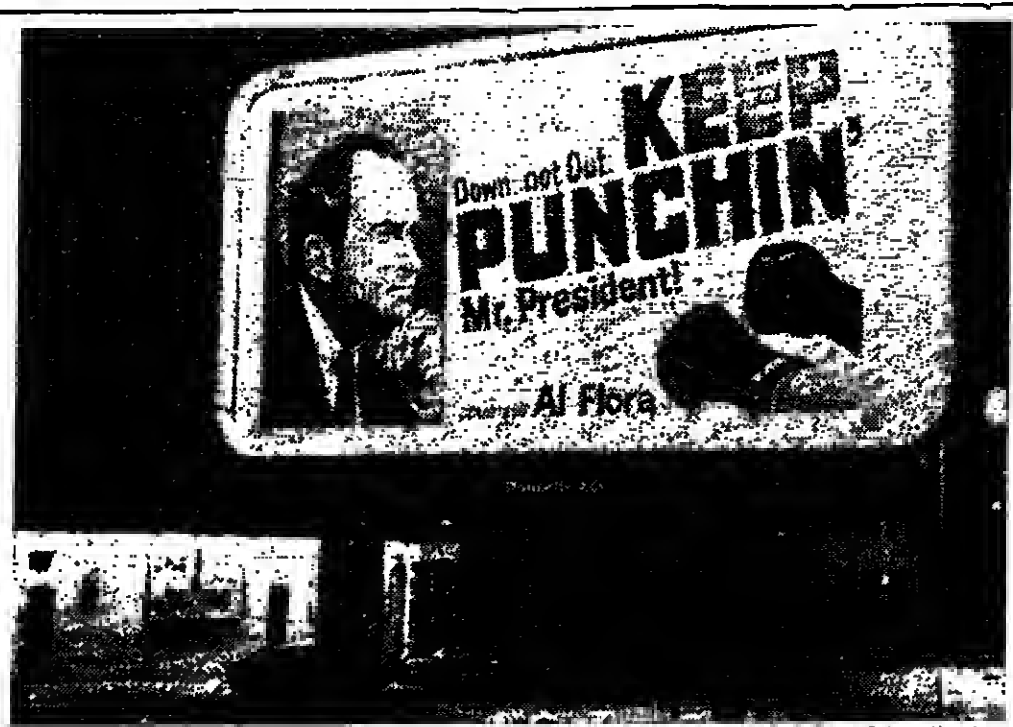
An attorney for James McCord said that, since his client's conviction in February, 1973, events have shown that evidence was denied to him or was destroyed and government witnesses in the case have admitted they lied under oath.

Of the original Watergate seven, two, McCord and Liddy, were convicted after a jury trial. The five others, Barker, Martinez, Frank Burgis, Howard Hunt and Virgilio Gonzalez, all pleaded guilty.

Their attorneys were expected to make similar appeals.

Buzhardt Condition Stable
WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—White House counsel Fred Buzhardt, hospitalized yesterday after suffering a heart attack, remained in serious condition today, a White House spokesman said.

The spokesman said tests confirmed that Mr. Buzhardt "suffered a myocardial infarction of intermediate degree." This was defined as a clot in the heart muscle.



PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT—Words of encouragement for President Nixon came from Baltimore bar owner Al Flora this week in the form of this billboard located in the heart of the city. Mr. Flora, an ex-boxer, posted a similar billboard for former Vice-President Spiro Agnew last fall, just before the Vice-President resigned.

News Analysis

Effort Seen to Undermine Grand Jury That Cited Nixon

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—The White House has apparently decided on a basic line of attack to nullify the effect of the Watergate grand jury action naming President Nixon as an indicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up.

This strategy seems to involve essentially a public relations campaign attacking first the grand jury action and then the grand jury itself.

Speculation that this is the key line of attack is supported by recent statements by the President's chief Watergate defense attorney, James St. Clair, and by attempts to obtain copies of the secret evidence upon which the grand jury action was based.

In a letter to Federal Judge John Sirica Tuesday, Mr. St. Clair restated arguments that the grand jury had acted outside its authority in the first place and that even if the grand jury had acted properly, "the evidence was totally insufficient to support the action taken and, in fact, contradicts the action."

Sealed Evidence
He asked the judge to turn over the sealed evidence to both the Supreme Court and the White House because, "in the resolution of both these issues, it may be necessary for the Supreme Court to make a factual analysis of the grand jury's action."

On its face, Mr. St. Clair's request was a perfectly straightforward attempt to attack the grand jury action on legal and constitutional grounds by asking the high court to decide, first, whether the grand jury could constitutionally name a president as an indicted co-conspirator while he was still in office and, second, if the grand jury did in fact have that constitutional authority, whether the facts warranted the action.

This legal attack would seem to be aimed directly at contentions by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski that the White House has no right to withhold tapes of 64 presidential conversations. Jaworski sought, as evidence for Watergate trials, Mr. Jaworski maintains that there is a prima facie case showing that these conversations involved a criminal conspiracy.

Nixon's Role
Since Mr. Nixon was a participant in all the subpoenaed conversations, the establishment of a prima facie case that conspiracy occurred would entail the identifying of Mr. Nixon as a conspirator.

If the Supreme Court held that the grand jury acted on insufficient or misinterpreted information, the ruling would have the effect of invalidating at least part of the special prosecutor's argument that there has been a prima facie showing of conspiracy.

If the high court held that the grand jury was not constitutionally empowered to name the President, this ruling, by itself, could not erase the effect of the grand jury's action in the minds of Congress and the public, since it would be regarded as a mere technicality.

Supreme Court's Choices
In addition, even if the court did so rule, it would not logically follow that it would also rule

that no conspiracy took place. It could very well find that even though the grand jury could not formally name Mr. Nixon as a co-conspirator, it could still say that there was a conspiracy which involved the President, and so Mr. Jaworski's contentions would still be valid.

The problems surrounding a request that the high court determine whether the grand jury interpretation of the evidence was correct are even more serious. A grand jury action is based on a standard of "probable cause," rather than the much stricter standard of "beyond a reasonable doubt" needed for conviction by a trial jury.

Leaving aside the rather major question of whether the court would involve itself in this type of determination of errors of fact as opposed to errors of law, it would take a very gross error of fact, indeed, to cause the court to reverse the grand jury.

This brings up the most serious problem in this White House line of legal attack.

Considering the great difficulty of showing an error great enough for the court to reverse the grand jury action, there would be an extremely good chance that the court, if it did take up this question, would rule that the grand jury acted reasonably in naming Mr. Nixon.

A ruling of this sort would be an absolute disaster for the White House. It would be taken to mean that the court agrees that Mr. Nixon was involved in a criminal conspiracy, and even among people who know that it does not exactly mean that, the psychological effect would be the same.

This would do far more damage than a mere ruling that executive privilege cannot be invoked to withhold the tapes. A Supreme Court ruling which even implies that Mr. Nixon was involved in a criminal conspiracy could very well increase the probability of impeachment and conviction of the President.

St. Clair's Petition
Because of this danger, it would seem that this argument would not be presented to the high court. In fact, Mr. St. Clair, in his petition filed with the Supreme Court last week, asked only that the court decide whether the grand jury action was allowed by the Constitution. This was in sharp contrast to his statement to Judge Sirica that the Supreme Court might want to examine the evidence.

The question then arises: Why bring up questions of fact in the presentation to Judge Sirica? It would appear that this was a device to enable the White House to obtain the secret evidence—since, for a mere determination of a constitutional question, the evidence would not be necessary.

With the documents in hand, it would be possible for the White House to comb the evidence for points it could use in a media campaign to discredit the grand jury. It would be very surprising if such points could not be found.

The challenge to the grand jury's authority fits in with this type of campaign. A finding that the panel overstepped its bounds could be used in an attempt to show that the panel was in error in all its actions.

Store's Trade Is Penny Ante

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 14 (AP).—Kevin McAuley bought \$3.73 worth of merchandise in a department store here.

As change from \$4, a clerk gave him a quarter and three penny pieces of peppermint candy. The store was short of pennies.

Later that day his wife and her mother decided to find out if the candy was really worth a penny. They went back to the store and made an 80-cent purchase, 84 cents with tax.

They gave the cashier 82 cents in coins and two pieces of peppermint candy. The cashier didn't know what to do and asked the manager about it. The store had been giving candy in lieu of pennies, but not accepting it.

"The manager sort of threw up his hands," Mrs. McAuley's mother said. "But he approved the transaction."

What happened to the third piece of candy? Mr. McAuley ate it on the way home.

Financier Friend Of Nixon Fights Contempt Term

SAN DIEGO, June 14 (AP).—Attorneys for Arnold Smith have appealed to keep the financier from being jailed for contempt of court.

Mr. Smith, 75, a friend and financial backer of President Nixon, was sentenced to jail for an indefinite term yesterday after refusing to answer questions in the trial of a man charged with attempted extortion.

Superior Court Judge Paul Oreston gave Mr. Smith until Tuesday to answer the questions, obtain a stay from a higher court or go to jail until he agrees to answer.

His attorneys said they filed a brief late yesterday with a court of appeal, asking a stay of the jail sentence and a prohibition of further contempt proceedings.

Fireman Hero Killed on Duty

NEW YORK, June 14 (UPI).—Fireman Harold Hoey, who last week was presented the fire department's highest award for saving the lives of two women, fell to his death yesterday while attempting to rescue two elderly persons trapped in a burning tenement.

A fire department spokesman said Mr. Hoey, 34, was standing in the bucket of a tower ladder attempting to rescue two persons trapped on the fifth floor of a south Bronx tenement when the bucket became jammed on the building's cornice.

He tried to release the bucket, the spokesman said, but it caught the cornice, buckled and threw him out.

In Unpaid Income Taxes

Illegal Aliens Said to Cost U.S. \$115 Million

By Denny Walsh

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—The loss of tax revenue to federal and state governments on the income of aliens who are in this country illegally is estimated at roughly \$115 million annually by a congressional subcommittee in a report on its investigation of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The report, approved Tuesday by the subcommittee and now awaiting ratification by the parent House Government Operations Committee, cites a pilot tax collection program carried out last fall by the Internal Revenue Service.

The 10-day program, conducted in Manhattan, Chicago and Los Angeles, indicated that at least 5 percent of illegal aliens failed to file income tax returns, according to the Legal and Monetary Affairs subcommittee, headed by Rep. William Randall, D-Mo.

On the basis of this percentage and the amount of taxes assessed and collected in the program, and calculating that there are three million to five million illegal aliens in the country at any given time, the subcommittee reached its rough estimate of tax loss.

"Assuming that two-thirds of these aliens were employed for the full calendar year, the estimated loss of revenue would approach \$100 million to the federal government and \$15 million to the various states," the report said.

Similar Program
The revenue service has informed the subcommittee staff that the agency is in the midst of a similar program, expanded to 90 days, in New York, Chicago, Dallas and San Diego. The combined results of the two projects will determine whether the revenue service institutes a permanent program of interviewing apprehended illegal aliens before they are expelled from the country to learn whether they have paid taxes on income earned during their time here.

A further loss, which the subcommittee did not compute, is the amount lost by the underpayment of taxes as a result of overstatement of the number of dependents by some aliens who did file returns.

Another area of concern to the panel is the immigration service's shortage or lack of equipment to deal effectively with the constantly increasing deluge of aliens who enter the country illegally every year. Equipment needed includes improved entry documents and systems for checking the documents and controlling the smuggling of aliens.

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For 1st Time, U.S. Poll Shows Majority Backs Nixon Ouster

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP).—Pollster Louis Harris said yesterday that, for the first time, one of his nationwide surveys indicates a majority of Americans believe that President Nixon "should be impeached and removed from office."

Mr. Harris said that this view was expressed by a margin of 53 percent to 35 percent of the 1,413 adults interviewed during the first four days of this month.

A sampling taken early last month registered a plurality but not a majority of 49 to 41 percent who favored impeachment and removal.

"Nixon appears to be in the deepest trouble yet in the impeachment and Watergate matters," Mr. Harris said.

By a 46 percent to 37 percent plurality, those queried believed that Mr. Nixon knew about the original break-in at Democratic National Headquarters, Mr. Harris said. In a poll taken a year ago, only 31 percent believed that Mr. Nixon was fully aware of the cover-up efforts, with 58 percent disagreeing.

A 73 percent to 17 percent majority of the respondents in this month's sampling said that they believe Mr. Nixon knew about the Watergate cover-up while it was still going on, Mr. Harris said.

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Avoiding a Gold Rush...

Secretary of the Treasury Simon has said that he plans to recommend that President Nixon terminate by the end of this year the ban on the ownership of gold bullion by U.S. citizens. He predicts that the President will probably do so. Thus a ban that was imposed 40 years ago, in a time of depression when the government was trying to discourage hoarding, may be removed in a period of breakneck inflation. Mr. Simon suggested that removal of the gold-ownership restriction might have an anti-inflationary effect.

However, to lift the gold ban in the present stage of severe monetary instability could be inflationary. For one thing, the United States is facing a deepening balance-of-payments deficit in 1974. Robert V. Roosa, former under secretary of the Treasury, warns that the deficit in the U.S. "basic" balance—which includes trade in goods and services, invisibles, foreign aid and long-term capital flows—will reach \$15 billion or more, the worst in the nation's history. A rush by U.S. citizens to buy gold bullion abroad could seriously deepen that deficit and thereby drive down the value of the dollar. As experience shows, a depreciating currency tends to intensify domestic inflation. While Mr. Simon has said he would sell off some of the Treasury gold stock to meet private demand, it is doubtful how far he is really prepared to go.

Unless careful plans are made for meeting what could be a huge increase in the demand for gold by private citizens, there could be another rapid run-up in the price of gold that could precipitate a flight from currencies, intensifying the world inflationary danger.

The need to provide enough gold supplies to meet rising private demand could be met in several ways in order to serve the aim of building a more stable world monetary system. One way, suggested by British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, would be for the International Monetary Fund to sell part of its gold stock, now worth about \$25 billion at free-market prices, and use the "profits" to help the less developed countries.

The IMF's managing director, H. Johannes Witteveen, wants the fund to acquire monetary gold from nations in exchange for Special Drawing Rights, and to make orderly gold sales to the free market. Still another approach would be for central banks to create a "buffer stock" of gold, to be managed by an agent—such as the IMF—that would buy or sell gold in the free market to insure orderly conditions.

Monetary reform would be made far more difficult by a fresh outburst of speculation in gold, and it would be well to have an international plan for gold in place before encouraging U.S. citizens to enter the gold market en masse.

...Stop-Gap Solution

The agreement reached in Washington among the 10 major financial powers to let those nations suffering balance-of-payments deficits use their official gold stocks as collateral for loans would do nothing to mitigate the inflationary effect of the Simon plan to permit U.S. citizens to buy gold bullion.

International agreement on the use of gold as collateral is simply a stop-gap arrangement, necessitated by the heavy deficits of Italy, France and other gold-owning countries and by the immobilization of their gold reserves by the now absurdly low "official" gold price. The stop-gap plan will

enable the United States to stick to its position that gold is being gradually phased out of the monetary system, while permitting foreign central banks to use their gold in international settlements at a price closer to that set in the free market.

Sooner or later, however, there will have to be a firm decision what role gold or alternative international reserves should play to keep the world monetary system stable and growing. The resolution of that crucial issue should not be pre-empted by a carelessly precipitated rush to gold that would worsen already grave worldwide inflation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French A-Tests

When the new French President took office on May 19, there was general relief that the extreme nationalism of the Gaullist era was at an end. This proved incorrect as far as France's determination to become a pocket-sized nuclear power was concerned. . . . The world's ultimate goal must be a total ban on all testing of nuclear weapons. . . . France's decision to go ahead with the South Pacific tests was a blow against this movement toward peace.

—From the Japan Times (Tokyo).

New Chance for Europe?

In spite of the leadership changes in Paris and Bonn, experience suggests caution as to the possibilities of a new start for Europe. The European community is still exposed to many disintegrating forces, burdened with the economic crisis of many of its members and faced with British demands for "renegotiation." There is divergence of views as to the American relationship, an absence of political collaboration and no sign at all of achieving independence in defense.

Yet mutual economic interests and the current political pattern do indicate a possible European regeneration under Franco-German leadership. Giscard, too, spoke of "new European initiatives" during his election campaign. But in the final analysis Europe's future will depend not on Bonn or Paris but on whether the community in general can find the corporate will to bring its self-erosion to an end.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zürich).

Kissinger's Explosion

Dr. Kissinger is justified in his explosion of wrath over the attempts which have been made in Washington to drag him into the Watergate scandals plot. The small-town atmosphere of Washington these days is quite amazing. . . . It makes one despair for the American media. The Washington Post, no doubt elated by its Watergate reporting triumphs, says that Dr. Kissinger's Salzburg statement was "silly and wrong-headed." But is it not much more silly and wrong-headed for the American media, and certain members of the House of Representatives, to show themselves so vindictive as to care nothing for the United States role in the world? . . . As secretary of state, he

(Kissinger) would naturally be concerned to stop information leaks on foreign policy matters. If telephone tapping was needed to trace leaks, it would be right for this to be done after proper authorization. If he is driven to resignation, Washington will be a laughing-stock.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Nixon in Cairo

America has no enemies left. The colossal reception accorded President Nixon in Cairo puts the seal on one of the most remarkable diplomatic transformations in history. Within three short years, the U.S. has made up her quarrel with China, quit Vietnam, ended her protection of Formosa, and pursued an "understanding" with Russia. The U.S. has rejected the role of world policeman and now seeks to establish relations with each nation based on American interests. Britain, and European, policy-makers must take this into account. We have no alternative but to be more self-reliant.

—From the Daily Express (London).

Disunity in Australia

The immediate factor limiting his (Whitlam's) power comes from the fading and disunity in his own industrial team, which is practically unchanged. As architect of victory in the party may have been consolidated, but since the caucus, the prime minister, makes the appointments, he is still not fully master in his own house.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 15, 1899

NEW YORK—A syndicate of Tammany men have decided to send an agent to Killarney by Saturday's steamer for the purpose of investigating the alleged reports as to the danger of the famous lake being alienated from the use of the public. If the agent should confirm these reports, Tammany will, it is stated, but the entire property and present it to the people of Ireland for the use and enjoyment of the public forever.

Fifty Years Ago

June 15, 1924

ROME—The Italian government has decided to send an agent to Killarney by Saturday's steamer for the purpose of investigating the alleged reports as to the danger of the famous lake being alienated from the use of the public. If the agent should confirm these reports, the Italian government will, it is stated, but the entire property and present it to the people of Ireland for the use and enjoyment of the public forever.



The Seemingly Lost Art of Resigning

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The art of resigning from political office—whether to slip or sneak away or go out with a bang—has declined rather seriously in this country in recent years. The people who should resign won't, and the people who shouldn't, threaten to do so.

When the old American politicians of another age differed on principle or policy or felt their "personal honor" required them to resign, they usually went out and slammed the door. But the last really dramatic political exit was Richard Nixon's own Grand Farewell after losing the California governor's race in 1962, and even then, alas, he didn't keep his word.

Henry Kissinger's recent resignation threat has done nothing to restore the art, and was not up to his usual style and wit. He was understandably irritated by charges that he had not been candid and may even have lied about his part in bugging his associates in the White House but his threat was all out of proportion to the offense.

Three Ways

There are only three effective ways to deal with useful but aggressive reporters like Clark Mollenhoff of the Des Moines Register Tribune, who asked Kissinger, with his customary gentility, whether the secretary had in fact initiated the wiretaps. The first way, which Mollenhoff prefers, is to give him the keys to the files. The second is to repeal the First Amendment and the third is to revive and legislate due process of law.

But all three are a little awkward. In this particular case, Kissinger somehow misplaced two of his most celebrated qualities—his sense of humor and his gift of logic. He performed like a great actor who threatens to quit the theater because he got a couple of bum reviews or was insulted going out the stage door.

"I do not believe it is possible," he said, "to conduct the foreign policy of the United States . . . when the character and credibility of the secretary of state are at issue. And if it is not cleared up, I will resign."

This does restore an element of spunk and plain-speaking into our public affairs, but it is not very logical. For these charges against Kissinger have been

rumbling in the committees of Congress and the back pages of the papers for years, and somehow, despite them, Kissinger has not only managed "to conduct the foreign policy of the United States" but has presided over one of the most brilliant chapters in the long history of American diplomacy, and has improved almost everything except the Irish question.

Also, if Kissinger thinks he should resign unless his "credibility and character" are restored at once by the Congress, what does he think President Nixon should do facing much more serious and prolonged charges of his credibility, character, and violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution?

Fortunately, the nations of the world, in their dealings with the United States, are not so personal. President Sadat of Egypt, squinting Nixon and Kissinger on a whistle-stop tour from Cairo to Alexandria, was probably not devoting much thought to chairman Rodino of the House Judiciary Committee or Clark Mollenhoff of Iowa, or even to the domestic troubles of Nixon and Kissinger.

Presumably Sadat is dealing with the power and influence and ideals of America, which Kissinger, with his remarkable gifts, has been able to make him see. This is the paradox of the present controversy.

For while America's power and influence have always been there, somehow Kissinger has changed Washington's relations with the Middle East, China and the Soviet Union by the force of his intelligence, personality and character—particularly in his personal relations with Chou En-lai, Sadat, Faisal, and the leaders of Israel.

He did not do this by himself. Time, geography, and power were the essential ingredients, but Kissinger seized the moment, and it is ridiculous in his own terms and on his own record and objectives, to talk of resignation.

"I have believed," he said, "that I should do what I could to heal the divisions in this country," but he is not likely to do this by resigning at the wrong time and on the wrong issue. So maybe he'd better stick around.

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Nixon Ru Some Ris On His Tr

By Joseph K

WASHINGTON.—The world is now tilting the United States. So present visit, President visibly identifies himself what looks like a success.

But underneath the A there is a disruptive pro most certain to put poor against rich Arabs in it future. The real quest, accordingly, is not whether trip was necessary, but it isn't risky.

The basic current now in the Near East is a tri from international tense economic development. Eg Syria have moved to settle dispute with Israel. The agreement opens the way arrangements engaging Jord the Palestinian Arabs.

The United States, beca its contacts with Israel a skilful diplomacy of Hen singer, was able to play role in easing the tensi between Jews and Arabs.

But even as the Arab with Israel recedes, a ne rift comes forward. It conflict of interest betw few thinly populated Arab enriched by oil, and the Arab states, which are impo by demography. A few bers tell the story.

On the low side of the there is Egypt. It has a tion of 35 million. But its per person, or per capita national product, is recko \$220 annually. Syria, a population of about 7 milla a per capita annual inc about \$230, is in the sam So is Jordan.

All three countries, mo are increasing their n-product by only 2 to 3 annually. Since their pop is rising at the same rate, some income is standing.

In dramatic contrast, the oil-rich countries arou Persian Gulf, for Saudi with a population of about persons, has now an annu capita income of about \$300.

It is expected to soar to \$3.0 fore the end of this decad Kuwait, with a populat about 800,000, enjoys an per capita income of nearly That is expected to rise to by the end of the decade, with a population of 900, an annual per capita inc \$2,700. By 1980 that is ex to reach \$6,000.

U.S. Role

The numbers show that a small group of rich Ara getting richer and richer rapid rate, a much large of poor Arabs are standi in misery. Explosion is a occur unless some way of ing the disparity can be and here again the United has a role to play.

The leaders of the rich notably King Faisal of Arabia, are among the most servative investors in the But if the United States into the picture, as an guarantor of loans and se their outlook might change an American presence, cautious leaders of the o countries might be previled to shoulder some of the b helping their fellow Arabs.

The poorer countries kno full well, and have alread justified their policies. Pre Sadat is going as far as An at least partly to entice ment funds from the e Syria is interested in the up-relations with the United States want to better for the same reason his visit, President Nixon is, subjected to some highly sed talk about the enormous t that will come with an exp American presence in the East.

But does the United want to play middleman be the rich and poor Arabs? the United States want to pand commitments in the East? Does it want to be forced out anyway? Isn't a danger that a prominent lean role will bring in the slans in a new competit the Near East which M might not lose? Wouldn't this be an arrangement for the of funds from the rich poor through multilateral tions such as the World and International Mo Fund?

No one knows the ans these questions. One sure is that the United States time to think about its role in the Near East. Car the United States ought rained into new commitme a desperate President. So is reason—even apart from obvious impeachment implic—for everybody to be wary NIXON's barnstorming.

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دعواتكم

LONDON THEATER

Stoppard's 'Travesties'—Seriously Frivolous

By John Walker

LONDON (H.T.)—Tom Stoppard's "Travesties," receiving its world premiere at the Aldwych Theatre, is a bright and mostly beautiful fireworks display of wit, intellect and stagecraft: whizzing catherine wheels of thought, spinning off sparks of argument, sudden jumping cracks of humor that explode pretentiousness, gaily colored lights of sheer delight—and the occasional dud rocket that remains earth-bound.

It also emphasizes the extraordinarily literary nature of Mr. Stoppard's inspiration, even more than in his reworking of "Hamlet" in "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead" or in his brilliant excursion into academic philosophy in "Jumpers." "Travesties" is dense with puns and quotations, chunks of James Joyce, bits of Shakespeare, with the whole an elegant variation on the manner, and some of the matter, of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest," although Mr. Stoppard is a writer who emphasizes the value of remaining seriously frivolous.

His artifice seems perfectly natural, particularly in a play that debates, among other things, the relationship between art and

life, between radical art and revolutionary politics, between artistic truth and reality, between events as they were and as they are remembered and imaginatively reconstructed.

Three Revolutionaries

The play is based on the presence in Zurich of 1917 of three revolutionary figures, Lenin, James Joyce and the dadaist Tristan Tzara—and is built around one strange fact, that Joyce was briefly business manager for a production of Wilde's masterpiece and was subsequently sued by the play's Algy, a minor British consular official named Henry Carr, over the cost of a pair of trousers he bought for the part.

Nothing more is known of Carr. But Mr. Stoppard seizes on this one fact and makes Carr the central figure of his play, an old man, still stuck in Switzerland, reminiscing about the past, distorting and exaggerating his own part in those hectic events, elevating himself to the role of British consul and an intimate of Joyce, Lenin and Tzara. It is one of Mr. Stoppard's little jokes that Carr equips himself with a manservant named Bennett which, as his wife sharply reminds him at the end of the play, was the name of the consul.

The role of Carr, sharing between a battered, shuffling chain-smoking ancient of today and the elegant, dapper young gentleman of his memories, is superbly played by John Wood with a crackling intensity. As he has proved in a succession of roles with the Royal Shakespeare Company in the last few years, Mr. Wood is one of England's finest actors and here he holds the play together at the moments when its fragile elements look like breaking apart.

For not only does Mr. Stoppard use much of Wilde's plot, with Tzara (John Hurt) as Jack to Carr's Algy, but he has himself in the manner of Joyce, includes moments of musical comedy and a long documentary section on Lenin's attitude to art.

Purpose of Art

The play's central debate on the purpose of art is dazzling without coming to any definite conclusions—although Tzara is shown cutting up a Shakespearean sonnet and drawing the bits out of a hat to create an inferior work while Joyce performs real magic with the same hat, triumphantly producing a white rabbit. Mr. Stoppard does show that life imitates dada sometimes—one of Lenin's plans

to leave Switzerland to return to Russia involved the use of two Swedish deaf-mutes, and the man's taste in art remained resolutely old-fashioned and bourgeois.

Carr himself, although hostile to art—"The idea of the artist as a special human being is a fake," he says—spends his time re-creating his own past in order to emphasize his individuality, an activity of the same kind, if not the same order, as the others.

John Hurt as Tzara, Frank Windsor as Lenin, Maria Aitken as Gwendolen, Beth Morris as Cecily and John Birt as a manservant give excellent performances. Peter Wood's direction is sprightly and imaginative, although the strictly documentary moments are not assimilated into the texture of the play. It is, though, another triumph for the Royal Shakespeare Company and the third new play of their season—the others being David Mercer's "Duck Song" and Peter Barnes's extravagant "Switched"—to show some of the best contemporary writers stretching their considerable talents.

Sam Shepard's "Tooth of Crime" at the Royal Court is a

rock version of the mythic theme of the sacrificial victim, the purging of the past by the death of one king and his replacement by a new leader, an old and potent ritual that can as easily assimilate the assassination of a president as, here, the toppling of one pop star by another. Mr. Shepard emphasizes the gangster element in rock, the violence and death just below the surface of the music, and has fashioned a marvelously vivid language out of the slang of the two worlds. Jim Sharman's dim and moody direction puts across the play with great force and there are good performances from Mike Pratt as Ross, the dying leader, Richard O'Brien as Crow, his replacement, and especially from Diane Langton, Ross's girl, who makes the most of some plaintive songs.

But the play falls before the end. The battle between the two men is one of style and these are hardly differentiated. And the long duel between them that takes up much of the play's second half is mostly remarkable for its poverty of means. It has only to be compared to a similar duel, between two monks in Barnes's "The Bewitched," to reveal the serious limitations of rock, its inability to express much more than anger and chaos.



Mike Pratt, Diane Langton in "Tooth of Crime."

Arts Agenda

Mikhail Bostropovich will conduct a new production of Job Strauss's "Die Fledermaus" at the Theater an der Wien in June 1975, in the program of Vienna Festival, the festival direction has announced. Soviet cellist-conductor was have conducted a production of the opera in Moscow, be his recent departure from Soviet Union for a period residence in the West. A total of 10 performances of the work are foreseen for 1975, as well as a revival of the work in summer the following year.

Sir Georg Solti will conduct the Orchestra de Paris, Christa Ludwig and René E as vocal soloists, in performance of Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde" on June 17 and 18 at Théâtre des Champs-Élysées June 20 at the Strasbourg Festival.

The works of John Cage, Malec and François Bayle make up the programs of outdoor concerts June 15, at 8:30 p.m. at the Festival de Strasbourg. In Paris, the performers at the concert part of the Perspectives of 20th Century series, will be pianist Gérard Frémy, the cussions de Strasbourg and ORTF Choral Soloists and Marcel Couraud.

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ART

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By Michael Gibson

VENICE (IHT).—Byzantium, the Roman Empire of the East, fell only 39 years before Columbus discovered America. At the wound that bled it of its strength and made it vulnerable to the ultimate Turkish onslaught had been delivered some 260 years prior by Venetians and Crusaders, who twice took the imperial city Constantinople (the second time they sacked it and burned it temporarily setting an emperor of their choice upon the throne). The Venetians were interested in obtaining ports and commercial privileges, the feudal lords who led the fourth Crusade in lieu of the kings who this time stayed at home, apparently referred to run an empire in the East than a county or a barony home. The Pope, incidentally, was directly opposed to this subversion of the purpose of the Crusade and dispatched a temporary legation forbidding any venture against Byzantium. Unfortunately for the city, the letter never reached it already lay in ruins.

150 Exhibits

An exhibition which recently opened in Venice ("Venice and Byzantium" at the Doges' Palace and at the Marcian Library, Sept. 30) attests to the affinities and rivalries of these two focuses of civilization. About 150 items are on display, about half of them on loan from various museums and churches within Venice itself, the remainder coming from 34 cities and localities, mostly Italian but also including Spain and Berlin. In the "Venetians' view, visitors should take in St. Mark's and the cathedral on the island of Torcello, which contains some of the most magnificent Byzantine mosaics in existence. Byzantium, whose imperial existence spans just over 1,000 years, is an irritating and tragic figure among the torch-bearers of civilization. It generated a mystic world of oppressive density and immobility and led a political life of terrible violence, both understood and manifest. In 653, for instance, the Pope in Rome, kidnapped from Rome, taken to Constantinople, judged, stripped of his power, thrown into a cage with thieves and murderers and finally sent off to die in exile. Justinian II, for his part, was deposed by a military coup in 694, and disposed of, in what had been deemed the proper

fashion, by being led to the hippodrome where his nose was cut off. He later returned from exile and devoted his second reign to the insane pursuit of vengeance. A porphyry bust displayed at the Doges' Palace depicts him with his mutilated nose. Such examples of cruelty abound, including that of Irene who had her own son's eyes put out in order to take his place on the throne.

At the same time Byzantium was the threshold floor on which a good deal of Christian dogma was elaborated, a process punctuated by violent urban riots and outbreaks of passion from which the heads of state were obviously not immune. The emperor Theophilus, for instance, was so incensed when he lost a theological argument with two monks that he gave the order that some insulting verses be branded onto their foreheads. And the order was promptly executed.

Iconoclasts

One enduring subject of debate was that concerning the religious images. The iconoclasts believed that they should be banned and, from time to time, when they held the imperial power, the images were destroyed. They were not opposed to paintings and mosaics that had a didactic purpose, but to icons, strictly speaking, that is to say the representations of Christ, the Virgin and the saints. These were often considered to have miraculous powers and some were even described as "acheiropoietes," meaning that they had not been made by any human hand. These were the center of an extraordinarily fervent cult.

Certainly the icon-Byzantine or not—has a certain form of almost hypnotic density that is not found in any other style of Christian imagery and one is reminded of the story about Bernadette Soubirous quoted by André Malraux in his latest book, "Bernadette," entered the orders and her superiors were curious to know what the Virgin who had appeared to her looked like. Her bishop brought her great albums of the principal representations of the Virgin in Western art. None of them pleased her. Then, suddenly, she was shown an icon, the "Virgo de Cambrai," and she fell on her knees: "That's her, Monseigneur!"

What is the power, the potency of the Byzantine image—why is it that next to the only surviving 13th-century lunette on St.



Orpheus is central figure on 4th-century ivory pyx from Bobbio, Italy, in "Venice and Byzantium" show.

Mark's facade (the one farthest to the left which, interestingly enough, represents the old facade of St. Mark's) the ones done in the 17th and 18th centuries took like second-rate movie posters?

It is perhaps worth remarking that Byzantine art is not some sort of degenerate heir of Greek and Roman realism; that the less gifted craftsmen of the Christian centuries could no longer equal. These craftsmen and artists were serving a different vision, and this implied that they were making a different point.

It was Marx, I believe, who made the philosophical point, that "nothing can be its own symbol." In other words a book can symbolize a book, but it can't symbolize a book because it is a book. If you paint a book, the painted book is not the symbol of a real book, although it may possibly symbolize something else.

Byzantine art is an art without space. The usual formula

is to say that perspective had not yet been "invented." But in art I think one can say that something is "invented" as soon as a new concept or sensibility arises that calls for an innovation in the forms of expression.

Byzantine art is without space because the metaphysical world it expressed was practically timeless. The depiction of space expresses a certain conception of time, mainly because "nothing can be its own symbol." Early Christian time was cyclical, symbolic, eschatological. It was a time of fearful density, shadow and light with obscure bonds. All of the history of the Old Testament was a figure of the New Testament, and all the threads of the future led back into the womb of time. The ritual cycle which the church projected as images on the moving walls of the seasons repeated, year in and year out, the central events of the birth, death and resurrection of Christ. All earlier history,

condensed into the time of Christ, was the unconscious yearning after this coming and all subsequent history since the descent of the Holy Ghost, was but the propagation of this yearning in concentric rings around the world, until history eventually exploded in the Second Coming.

The Byzantine world is anchored in eternity and the golden walls of its churches the golden ground of its icons are an ideal expression of an immensely without space, the absolute out of which figures emerge standing suddenly before one like images that have broken through the golden fog. And the figures themselves, above all, are motionless.

Byzantine art, like the theater, is an art of unending. After half an hour of "no character" suddenly take two steps forward, and it becomes as much of an event as a beginning with blood pushing from the neck on the Western stage. So Christ leaning forward to pull the souls out of limbo becomes the high point of movement in Byzantine art.

Reminders

The figures are motionless and are depicted according to principles in which the emotion of the viewer is to be evoked. They are not representations, but reminders, reminders, emerging from the golden fog like the ghosts from the Shakespearean mist. "Remember me!" And they stand in a row, facing the faithful, both protective and ominous.

Raphael's Virgin comes not only are. They belong to another age, a more sentimental religion was beginning to be carried out expressing itself in melodramatic postures and ultimately, in operatic poses. But to the peasant girl of the Pyrenees, the icon had the quality of her visionary experience. One can begin to understand those who claimed that such icons were "acheiropoietes," not made by the hands of men. One can also understand the iconoclasts, and their indignation.

Whether one "enjoys" Byzantine art is of course quite another question. It is very much an art of the precious object: crystal, ivory and gold. The most precious seeing conceivable for the most

A gilded silver censer with inscriptions in Greek from the Treasury of Saint Mark's, now on view at the Doges' Palace.



Razor's Edge

But what about Venice in all that? The position of Venice in its relationship to Byzantium was always, more or less, on a razor's edge. The Venetians acknowledged the suzerainty of Byzantium when their dangerous neighbors were breathing down their necks. Nearby Ravenna was a thriving seat of Byzantine power and art in Venice grew from the same ground. In time local particularities of style seem to have merged. The later paintings seem to give a foretaste of a characteristically Italian style. In time too, Venice delved a philosophy of its own. The Venetians were not holding the globe on their shoulders but sailing its seas and living by their trade and their arts. Byzantium, not Venice, was the "bulwark of Christendom." But Venice, for a long time, was a

focus of Byzantine culture in the West—a focus and a filter too. Finally, I believe that the best expression of the Byzantine outlook is not so much in the object but in the total setting. As you sit in St. Mark's, the building all skitter and bonded together with iron bars, whole areas ravaged in the 17th century with inept transpositions of what might possibly have been made an adequate oil painting into mosaics, you become gradually conscious of the intimacy of that immense building. This, one senses, was the proper setting for ritual which is the endless repetition of a pivotal event. This was the place to whisper and to sing over and over again, age after age, to conjure and to implore, to confess and to proclaim, to hope and to fear, and to feel comforted by the brooding golden eternity. But the ritual, like the civilization that brought it forth, shaped it and adorned it, lost its energy. That energy has long since forsaken the expectant scrutiny of eternity and turned to time, and the exploration of time and a different dream.

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

andré roussard
OOSTERLYNCK
JUNE
13 et 7 rue du Mont-Cenis (18e) — 606.30.46

le bateau lavoir, 50 Rue de l'Université, 544-28-66
BERNADETTE KELLY
FIRST EXHIBITION
Paris July 24

36 Rue de Seine (6e) — Téléphone: 625-72-91
YVES SAINT LAURENT
Through June 22

140 Bd. Haussmann, 8e — 227-13-00
APPEL
June 5-June 31

5 Place du Marché Sainte-Catherine, 575-65-80. (Métro: Saint-Paul-Mercator)
RODO-BOULANGER
PAINTINGS
Until July 14

32 Rue de Sévigné — PARIS-IV* — 887-74-64
RODO-BOULANGER
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Galerie de France, 3, rue St-Hippolyte, 8e
285 69 97 - 268 78 69
HARTUNG
11 juin - 12 octobre
la galerie sera ouverte le dimanche 23 juin de 15 h à 18 h
ABCD
Galerie des St-Pères Paris, 7-222.12.33
HARTUNG: œuvres graphiques
12 juin - 30 septembre

Lucie Weill, 4 rue Bonaparte
CHRISTIAN BERARD
Until July 30

Galerie Mermoz
PRECOLUMBIAN ART
6 rue Jean-Mermoz 8e 359.82.44

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of 30 contemporary artists
Paris June 14 - 1974

Impressionists, post-impressionists
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George V Gallery

MICHEL HENRY
May 9 - June 17
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100 rue George V - 225.35.30
daily - 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Monday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

GALERIE KARL FLINKER
26 R. de Tournon, 6e, 325.18.72.
ARROYO
Until June 28

CALIA
May 27 - June 29
Galerie 5
5 Rue Bonaparte (Vie)

du 5 Juin au 8 Juillet 1974, à la
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196 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris-7e.
VICTOR BRAUNER

Galerie M.L.R. GENOT
46 Rue Vieille-du-Temple (4e).
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Sculptures, Paris

tâpies
monotypes
du 6 juin
au
13 juillet
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maeght
13
rue de téhéran
paris 8

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MARUMO
243 R. St-Honoré-073.38.66
PARKING VENDOMIE
A. MALET
The last Impressionist...
June 10-30

GALERIE ADES
281 rue Saint-Honoré, Paris-8e
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BIJOUX DE BRAQUE
10 a.m.-7 p.m.

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"Nouveau Musée," 6th floor.
MINAUX
Lithographs
Until June 29

LONDON-ROME-ZURICH

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39 Old Bond Street, W.1.
Sutherland
Sketchbook
Until 29 June
Daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-4.30.

Marlborough
London
Marlborough Graphics Ltd.
17 Old Bond Street, W.1.
Scar Kokeschka
Jerusalem Faces
Daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-4.30.

Marlborough
Rome
Marlborough Galleries d'Arte
Via Gregoriana 5
Larry Bell
Until 15 July
Daily 10-6. Sat. 10-4.
Monday morning closed.

Marlborough
Zurich
Marlborough Galerie AG
Villa Rosau, Gärtnersstrasse 10
Max Bill
sculptures and paintings
Until 6 July
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Schiffstrasse 12, Hochplatz
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by the author of the
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An exhibition of recent works
by ANDREW WYETH.
Weekdays 10-5.30. Sat. 10-1.
20 Bruton Street, London, W.1.
493-1572-3.

BLATAS
J.P. LEHMANN GALLERY
23 Grafton St. W.1.
01-482 2630, June 7 to 29.
Mon-Fri 10-6; Sat. 10-1.

ALWIN GALLERY
Sculpture by
SEAN CLAMPTON
"Figures by the Way"
9-10 Grafton St. W.1.
Old Bond St.

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GALLERIA RAVAGNAN
Piazza S. Marco 50-A. Tel.: 793.021
Recent Acquisitions
Alchianazy, Appel, L. de Launay,
Hartung, Lisciani, Pignoni, Venetian
Sculptures by Zeccher.

ROME
Galleria OBELISCO, Via Salaria 149.
ONE MAN SHOW by TOMASO DEBISI.

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Galerie d'Art Moderne, RITTBERGER 22
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June 7 to the end of July

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13 June to 12 July 1974
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Float Seen Top Cause of Inflation

W. YORK, June 14 (AP)—A Canadian and a U.S. economist maintain that floating exchange rates are a cause of inflation that cannot be slowed by the world returns to fixed exchange rates.

John Laffer, of the University of Chicago, and Robert Mundell, of the University of Waterloo, say that the fundamental cause of the current world inflation is excess growth in the money supply. But, they argue, floating exchange rates are a structural cause of inflation that raises the inflation double-digit figures.

Laffer and Mundell also say that the moderate inflation of the 1950s and 1960s was a result of the fact that in 1960, when exchange rates began taking place some frequency.

Laffer said further after 1971, when exchange rates were occurring with floating rates, and when fixed rates began in February last year, inflation jumped.

Inevitable Result
The Mundell-Laffer view of the world economy, this result is that the fundamental cause of inflation is excess growth in the money supply. But, they argue, floating exchange rates are a structural cause of inflation that raises the inflation double-digit figures.

Laffer said further after 1971, when exchange rates were occurring with floating rates, and when fixed rates began in February last year, inflation jumped.

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old's Link
with SDR
Severed

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The International Monetary Fund has severed a link between monetary gold and special drawing rights (SDRs) in the agreement announced today.

Now, the IMF's SDR has been valued in terms of gold—one unit being equal in value to 35.871 grams of fine gold. This has meant that SDRs have been equal in value to \$120.

Starting July 1, the IMF will value the SDR in terms of the average value of 16 currencies.

The weight of the dollar will be about the Deutsche mark percent, the British pound 5 percent, the French franc 7.5 percent, the yen 7.5 percent, and the dollar 6 percent and the rest are to be assigned to the currencies.

IMF said it will compile figures on the exchange of the currencies in order to decide a daily rate for the currencies.

change rates foster inflation is only one part of a far larger economic viewpoint professors Laffer and Mundell have developed. They argue strongly for fixed exchange rates as a method of promoting world economic integration.

If a central bank produces too much money, foreigners will borrow it, take it to their central banks, and convert it to local currencies. If the U.S. Federal Reserve produces too little at a given instant, money demanders here will borrow abroad and convert those foreign currencies to dollars by presenting them at a central bank.

Under fixed rates, inflation will still result if the world money

IMF Details Its 'Guidelines'
For Managing Floating Rates

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The International Monetary Fund (IMF) guidelines for the management of floating exchange rates, agreed upon yesterday and effective immediately, include the following points:

• A member country with a floating exchange rate should intervene on the foreign exchange market as necessary to prevent or moderate sharp and disruptive fluctuations from day to day and from week to week in the exchange value of its currency.

• A member with a floating exchange rate should not act aggressively with respect to the exchange value of its currency (that is, should not act as if it is falling or to enhance it when it is rising).

• A member with a floating exchange rate should desire to act otherwise to bring its exchange rate within, or closer to, some target zone of rates, it should consult with the fund about this target and its adaptation to changing circumstances.

• A member with a floating exchange rate would be encouraged to indicate to the fund its broad objective for the development of its currency.

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More Oil Found
In North Sea by
U.S., U.K. Group

ABERDEEN, Scotland, June 14 (Reuters)—A new oil find in the North Sea today indicated that an existing field is much bigger than experts originally estimated.

The U.S. Conoco company announced that its latest, positive drilling test 85 miles northeast of the Shetland Islands was about a mile from a discovery well in the Thistle Field.

The Thistle Field, owned by a consortium headed by British Oil Co., had been expected to yield about 200,000 barrels a day. Oilmen speculated that there is another 50,000 to 100,000 barrels a day in the extended field.

The new find belongs to Conoco, Gulf Oil Production Co. and British National Oil Co. and could give the group 20 to 25 percent of the Thistle field oil, according to trade sources.

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supply—the aggregate of the money created by all the central banks—grows faster than productive resources. But because the money is shared, the inflation rate will be similar in all countries. And of course, the inflation caused by excessive money growth will not be intensified by the effect of floating rates with downward price rigidity.

Fixed exchange rates, in the Mundell-Laffer view, would not cure inflation, but that system would reduce it by removing the effect of floating rates, and would produce a structure under which the central banks could coordinate their money-creation policies in a way that would control the remaining inflation.

ment of its reserves and to discuss this objective with the fund.

If the member's reserves were relatively low the member would be encouraged to intervene more strongly to moderate a movement in its rate when the rate was falling than when it was rising.

If the member's reserves were relatively high it would be encouraged to intervene more strongly to moderate a movement in its rate when the rate was falling than when it was rising.

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Banker Reports Decline
In Swiss Financial Role

ZURICH, June 14 (Reuters)—The growth of Euro-market business is bypassing Switzerland as international banks in the Euro-market are expanding their activities in other financial centers such as London and Luxembourg, Eric Gasser, president of the Association of Foreign Banks in Switzerland, said yesterday.

He told a press conference this situation arose principally because of the high equity capital demands made on banks internationally active under Swiss banking law.

Quoting estimates of the Bank for International Settlements, Mr. Gasser said that whereas the foreign activity of banks in London, Paris and Luxembourg rose last year between 40 and 60 percent banks in Switzerland stagnated in this respect in 1973.

It is certain, Mr. Gasser said, that Switzerland has lost a lot of its relative weight as a financial center.

Discussing the future, Mr. Gasser said it is highly doubtful whether Swiss restrictions in the international credit business would disappear in the foreseeable future. A considerable expansion of this business from Switzerland is therefore unthinkable, he added.

Activity must therefore be channelled into other paths, Mr. Gasser said, adding that in his opinion the best directions for foreign banks in Switzerland are asset administration and investment banking and the placement business.

However, in answer to a question, Mr. Gasser said no signs are emerging that foreign banks in Switzerland are considering closing their doors and pulling out of the country.

Meanwhile, the association's annual report showed that at the end of 1973 the number of foreign banks in Switzerland totalled 99 against 97 a year previously.

However, for the first six months of the facility's operation, each member will be allowed to draw only 35 percent of the amount to which it would be entitled under the formula.

The amount will be reviewed in September and changes made if necessary, and the IMF will also take a decision at that time on whether to try to raise additional funds for the facility, Mr. Witteveen said.

The IMF said a member making a purchase under this facility "will be expected to cooperate with the fund to find appropriate solutions for its balance-of-payments problems."

Funds from the facility will be loaned upon determination by the IMF that the member needs assistance because of the increases in the cost of imports of petroleum and petroleum products in 1974.

Mr. Witteveen said the IMF could begin making loans under the new facility within the next month.

Each IMF member will be entitled to draw on the facility provided it meets certain qualifications. The annual amount for each nation has been set under a formula that has not yet been fully detailed.

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Stocks Plunge After Fed Report

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Prices fell sharply in the New York Stock Exchange today as investors reacted to a report that the Federal Reserve had raised its discount rate.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 82 1/2 points to 270.99. About 200 issues fell and about 270 rose.

Volatility added to the market's reaction to the Fed report. The market closed with a loss of 82 1/2 points, the largest since March 1973.

Brokers noted selling to disappointment that the Fed Reserve figures announced after the stock market closing yesterday showed gains in key short-term money rates and in business bank loan demand for the week ended Wednesday.

The Fed said the figures indicated that the bank prime rate would generally stay at 11 1/2 percent.

First National City Bank, which last week cut its prime to 11 1/4 percent from 11 1/2 percent, announced as the market opened for trading that it was keeping its rate unchanged.

Control Corp. rose 3 1/2 points to 34 1/2 and a new low for the year at 12 1/2. The company said local shareholders' equity would be about 16 percent lower from a year earlier. It also said the decline was not expected three months ago when it forecast that second-half profits would be improved from a year earlier.

Gold mining shares, which had been in a decline since early May, rose sharply today. The price of gold rose to \$340 an ounce, the highest since early May.

In other mining stocks, Sunshine Mining rose 5 1/2 to 14 1/2, Callahan Mining rose 1 1/2 to 13 1/2, and Nevada Mining rose 1 1/2 to 12 1/2.

National Mortgage Fund fell 1 1/4 to 7 3/4. The company cut its dividend to 25 cents from 37 cents.

General Motors, among the widest movers of the most active list, fell 1 1/2 to 30 5/8. The company reported a 24 percent decline in early June automobile sales yesterday.

The balance of the automotive group was unchanged to fractionally lower.

Central Soya fell 2 3/4 to 131 1/8. It said indicated third-quarter earnings were 16 percent lower than a year ago.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the trade deficit was only \$50 million, against a \$284-million deficit in April. Seasonally-adjusted exports in May totaled \$4,891 billion, up 1.3 percent from April. Imports gained 9.8 percent to \$4,837 billion in May.

The Finance Ministry said that on the basis of the seasonally-adjusted totals, Japan's balance of payments situation seems to be improving.

The big gain in exports was attributed mainly to a large number of new ship deliveries. Higher imports were attributed for the most part to the recent sharp rise in crude oil prices.

The Federal Reserve Board reported today that its index of industrial output rose to 125.4 percent of the 1967 average following April's downward-revised increase of 0.3 percent.

The advances in the index the past two months followed four months of downturn in factory output.

The Fed reported that output of consumer goods and business equipment all rose in May, while production of materials was unchanged.

Also in retreat were Superior Oil, down 5 1/2 to 187, Sears, Roebuck 1 1/2 to 88, IBM 4 3/4 to 221 3/4, Wilco Chemical 1 to 25 5/8, Eastman Kodak 1 5/8 to 114, and Du Pont 2 3/8 to 170 1/8.

Polard surrendered 1 3/4 to 41. Honeywell sagged 3 3/4 to 64-1/2, Schlumberger 3 3/4 to 104, and Bausch & Lomb 1 1/4 to 28 5/8.

However, Texas Instruments gained 2 1/8 to 97 5/8, and Digital Equipment 2 3/8 to 115 1/8.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.63 to 84.00.

Airwick Industries, a volume leader, was unchanged at 12 3/4. Imperial Oil "A," also on the active list, fell 5/8 to 78 7/8.

However, Syntex and Houston Oil & Minerals tacked on fractions.

On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the industrial average fell 0.23 to 59.67.

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Foreigners Feel Snub on U.S. Investment

By Richard F. Janssen

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—There is a growing feeling among European companies that their bids for U.S. firms are not very welcome—and that U.S. government agencies, stockholders and competitors will harass them into turning back.

The troubles encountered in U.S. takeover attempts by European companies get heavy press coverage, causing some European businessmen to worry that the United States is discriminating against foreigners and causing others to be discouraged by the thought that anyone faces an increasingly tough time in making U.S. acquisitions.

The businessmen cite a long list of European companies that have encountered takeover obstacles lately. Among them are British Oxygen Co. (seeking Alcoa Inc.), Accident Casualty Insurance Co. of Switzerland (seeking control of CNA Financial Corp.), Britain's Burmah Oil Co. (seeking Geon Industries Inc.), and Slater, Walker Securities Ltd., which has given up hopes for U.S. acquisitions.

The length of time some European companies spend in federal or private legal battles is also becoming disconcertingly clear to Europeans. Swiss-based Nestlé Alimentana's majority control of Chicago Canner Libby, McNeill & Libby has been under inconclusive scrutiny by U.S. anti-trust agencies since the summer of 1970, and Liechtenstein's Liquifin AG has switched to a proxy fight after a year in a frustrated tender offer attempt to control Ramson Corp.

The basic desire of Europeans to invest directly in the vast U.S. economy is unabated, and is likely to grow in the future as Arab clients pressure European financial institutions to find profitable U.S. investments for their mounting oil revenues.

But some foreigners are sufficiently discouraged by varying problems that they are giving up. About a year ago, London investment firm Slater, Walker hoped to acquire a variety of U.S. companies on the basis of the former Franklin Stores Corp.

But one deal after another bogged down, including one with Arizona-based Horizon Corp., whose land sales policies came under environmental and security criticism. In May, the company sold the bulk of its U.S. interests at a cash loss of about \$5 million.

A major discouraging factor, says Slater finance director John Ford, is the "illiquidity" of Americans. "The legal aspects of transactions appear to be very much more complex, and shall we say, hazardous," than in Britain, he says, concluding that Americans are more readily for far more "astronomical" sums and for a wider range of causes than Europeans.

Srey by many Europeans as a warning was the Justice Department's request for a delay in Motorola Inc. selling its television set facilities to Japan's Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.

Although the deal has been allowed to go through, it set Europeans to worrying that any acquisition involving big money, foreign or technologically advanced industries is more likely to be challenged.

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Although the deal has been allowed

West Germany Triumphant Over Chile, Scotland Tops Zaire in World Cup Play

W. Germans Score 1 Goal

By Brian Glanville

BERLIN, June 14 (UPI)—The World Cup favorites are to weigh heavily on West Germany. Its first match saw a clever and unlikely German player truly punished himself, and the solitary consolation must have been that the West German players, as England, looked even in their opening game. Rinaldo, Elio Figueroa, other Chileans took the game. Even with Chile reduced to 10 men during the last 20 minutes, West Germany could manage a goal after the end of the first half. And Gerd Müller, "The Bomber," did not shoot at the net.

Great Trouble
When West Germany scored its first goal after 16 minutes, as considerably more than it had. Until then, Chile had given it a great deal of trouble, cleverly retaining the ball, short passes, some of which were unexpected. The only early Chilean shot was the goalkeeper, Leopoldo Valdejos, known to lack agility and experience, he played well.

Looked Open
There were moments, however, when West Germany defense was astonishingly open. Through Chilean player ran through a goal on a long ball. First it Sergio Ahumada, next left Antonio Arias, chasing a diagonal ball from Franz Beckenbauer, after a fifth-man lateral move, and booted a powerful shot that did not seem irresistible. Into the net flew, however, to a German relief.

Those two goals, and the points that went with them, were enough to put West Germany slightly ahead of their West German rivals who earlier today beat Chile 1-0. In the event of a tie on points, group leadership is decided by goal difference.

U.S. Little League Gives In to Girls
NEW YORK, June 14 (UPI)—Officials of Little League Baseball, Inc., have decided to "defer to the changing social climate" and permit girls to play on their teams.

They had been fighting to restrict the teams to boys only. But the courts in New Jersey had ruled that girls could not be barred from Little League teams, and suits to end the organization's sex discrimination had been filed in more than a dozen other states.

GT Driver to Try Proving a Point at Le Mans
By Bernard Kirsch
LE MANS, France, June 14 (UPI)—The cops caught him on the New York Thruway and tomorrow many others will catch him on a highway here. But this time at least it's Le Mans.

The 24-hour grand tour of Le Mans, filled with tradition, begins its yearly carnival of endurance tomorrow at 4 p.m. It means another 3,000 miles of driving for Milt Minter, the same distance he drove from Los Angeles to New York. Tomorrow, however, he'll have his Porsche Carrera off his trailer. He'll have no police to contend with but, just as had, he'll be caught and passed time and again by the French Matras and other fast cars. Not many people who believe "tradition" are in love with the dominating French cars.

Originally, Le Mans was a testing ground for accessories for cars seen on the streets of the world. But while Minter and others in the Grand Touring class here talk of tradition, and "spectator identification," the French talk of national triumphs.

The Matra-Simca has won this race the last two years. With the help of the sponsorship of the French government, Matra has a new car ready for this



HIGH STEPS—Zaire's Maku Mayanga (left) is stopped by Scotland's Billy Bremner in match at Dortmund.

E. Germany Beats Australia On Two Second-Half Goals

HAMBURG, June 14 (AP)—East Germany survived a scoreless first half fight tonight to beat unrated Australia, 2-0, and take the lead with West Germany at the top of Group One in the 1974 World Cup soccer championship.

The Australians, a team of part-timers welded into an efficient force by Yugoslav-born coach Zvonimir Rasic, held together until a 57th-minute goal gave East Germany the lead. It was scored by Colin Curran, who hit the ball in the net while racing back to cut off a shot by Jürgen Sparwasser, who fired in from 18 yards, alone and unmarked on the left. The shot looked to be going home anyway.

Slightly Ahead
Joachim Streich scored East Germany's second in the 74th minute, hitting an unstoppable shot from eight yards.

Those two goals, and the points that went with them, were enough to put East Germany slightly ahead of their West German rivals who earlier today beat Chile 1-0. In the event of a tie on points, group leadership is decided by goal difference.

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Scots Lead In Group Two

DORTMUND, West Germany, June 14 (AP)—Scotland defeated Zaire, 2-0, in the World Cup soccer championship today and moved into the lead in Group Two. The victory put the Scots one point ahead of Brazil and Yugoslavia, which drew 0-0 in the opening match of the tournament yesterday.

But it was a disappointing result for Scotland, which had hoped to pile up a big score against the unrated Africans.

Scotland led, 2-0, at halftime with goals by Peter Lorimer in the 21st minute and Joe Jordan in the 31st minute.

Three stars of English League champion Leeds United—Lorimer, Jordan and Billy Bremner, the Scottish captain—engineered the goals among them.

Jordan headed the ball down for Lorimer to hammer it home from 20 yards for Scotland's first goal. The second followed a well placed free kick by Bremner, headed in by Jordan.

Zaire attacked with flair, but their defense looked unsound. At first, Zaire appeared capable of springing a big upset. It set up clever attacking moves, worrying the Scottish defenders. Maku Myanga was just wide with a fine shot.

But gradually the Scots gained control in midfield and experience began to tell.

Shot at Crossbar

Leading 2-0 at halftime, Scotland threatened to swamp Zaire in the second half. Lorimer rattled a shot against the crossbar and goalkeeper Mwambi Kazadi made two acrobatic saves from 34-year-old Dennis Law.

The Scots faced and Zaire scored a brilliant finish, Scottish goalkeeper David Harvey—another Leeds star—just got his fingers to a shot by Malumba Ndaye and pushed it away.

The Scottish tactics were almost crudely simple and consisted mostly of pumping high balls into the Zaire goal area and hoping Jordan or Law would convert.

The game was halted briefly after 90 minutes by a floodlighting failure.

Par 70 Allows 1-Stroke Lead

Player Has First-Round Lead in U.S. Open Golf

MAMARONECK, N.Y., June 14 (UPI)—Gary Player of South Africa took the first-round lead yesterday in the U.S. Open Golf Tournament with an even-par 70. On a course so difficult that defending champion Johnny Miller said it made him "feel like a dog," the world's finest golfers backed their way through one of the highest-scoring open rounds in recent history.

Scores like Jack Nicklaus's 75 and Miller's 76 were the rule rather than the exception, and even Player said there would be a lot of frustration before this tournament is over.

"You can't walk around and worry about disappointments," said Player, who had the day's only sub-par round going until he bogeyed the final hole. This is going to be a week of disappointments.

Player's 70 marked the first

time since 1958 that no one bettered par in the first round of a U.S. Open. There were two players a stroke behind at 71—Tom Weiskopf and Lou Graham and Mike Resor, but most of the big names weren't even on the leader board when the day was done.

Almost everyone had predicted the winning score to be in the treacherous 69-71 yard, par-70 Winged Foot layout would be over par.

The best that any big names could do, besides Player, were Arnold Palmer and Jerry Heard at three-over-par 73. Lanny Wadkins needed nine putts simply to salvage a 75. Tom Weiskopf was at 76 with Miller. Lee Trevino had 77; Billy Casper and Tommy Aaron had 80s and red-hot Hubert Green hit only four greens in regulation figures and cooled off to 81.

Nicklaus, who bogeyed three of the first four holes, three of them with three-putts, said, "These are the most severely undulating greens I have ever seen. They have obviously driven everybody up a tree."

Miller, whose winning, final-round 63 last year was the best round in Open history, was more blunt.

"The USGA couldn't have made it any harder," he said. "This was a Sunday 'final-round' set-up, not a Thursday set-up. I'm not saying it was unfair—they probably didn't which way the wind was going to blow. I don't think the USGA has that good a communication with the guy upstairs, but it just couldn't have been any harder."

"The guy who wins this week," Miller added, "is gonna really earn his money. This course makes you feel like a dog."

Good Round

Player, the reigning Masters champion, the 1965 U.S. Open winner and one of four men to ever win all four of the world's major professional golf titles, described his 70 as a good round because of the difficulty of the course.

"There's no way you're going to hit every green here," he said. "No human being in the world can do it."

Player hit his bad shots, like

a 120-yard one-iron off the 15th tee when the club slipped in his hand, or a "banish hook" drive on 18, but he out-paired seven times, scrambled to pars at 15 and 17 and said he was happy.

"Any time you leave a golf course with a bogey on the final hole it's a lousy feeling in your mouth," Player said. "But in my opinion, this is the way golf should be played. I agree with the USGA's thinking on setting up a course."

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	22	17	.562
St. Louis	22	18	.550
Atlanta	22	19	.537
Chicago	21	21	.500
New York	21	24	.464
Pittsburgh	20	24	.452

Western Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	22	18	.550
San Francisco	22	19	.537
San Diego	21	21	.500
Los Angeles	21	22	.483
San Francisco	21	23	.478
San Diego	20	24	.452

Thursday's Games
San Francisco at Chicago, 7 p.m.
New York at Atlanta, 7 p.m.

Friday's Games
Chicago at Philadelphia, 7 p.m.
Atlanta at St. Louis, 7 p.m.
Los Angeles at New York, 7 p.m.
San Francisco at Pittsburgh, 7 p.m.

Friday
Houston Loses To Chicago, 10-7
CHICAGO, June 14 (UPI)—Chicago starter Bert Hooton contributed two hits in a seven-run third inning today and rookie hurler Jim Todd picked up his first major league victory as he shut out the Houston Astros over 4 2/3 innings for a 10-7 victory.

Hooton was tagged for four runs in the Houston fifth, three coming in on Bobby Watson's fifth homer of the year.

The Cubs loaded the bases in the bottom of the eighth off Astro reliever Ken Forsch and Don Kessinger singled home two runs.

Thursday's Line Scores

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Atlanta	22	19	.537
Chicago	21	21	.500
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Thursday's Game
Kansas City at Milwaukee, 4 p.m.

Friday's Games
Kansas City at Detroit, 7 p.m.
Milwaukee at Cleveland, 7 p.m.
Chicago at Baltimore, 7 p.m.
Boston at California, 7 p.m.
New York at Oakland, 7 p.m.
Milwaukee at Texas, 7 p.m.

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A superb detached house built in 1910, 5 miles to sea. Situated on a 100-acre estate, the house is built of local stone and has a large garden. It is a superb example of a Victorian house and is a must see for anyone interested in Irish architecture. Price: £125,000. Tel: 01273 456789.

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TURN TO

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MORE CLASSIFIEDS

SUNDAY
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Roulette
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